New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1326. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC[illegible] 20, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

THE SIEGE OF LAWRENCE.

REINFORCEMENTS TO THE INVADERS.

Action of the Committee of Public Safety.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GENERAL ROBINSON.

Atchison, Sumner's an Indian agent, in company with a number of his personal friends—all Free-Sollers—applied to him for horses to go to Lawrence, for the purpose of counselling submission to the law. Gen. Atchison, although a Free-Soiler, takes decided ground with the Governor. The result of his mission is not yet known. He went to Lawrence on Friday.

There are a large number of Free-Sollers who take ground against Lawrence, and avow their determination to have the laws sustained, and their willingness to assist in doing so. Among this number is a Mr. [illegible], who was a member of the Topeka Convention, and who assured Mr. Rumsey, that he would do everything he could to maintain existing laws, so long as they remain unrepealed.

Mr. R. also says that there is not a Free-Soiler in the town of Leavenworth, or any prominence, who is not opposed to the course pursued by the people of Lawrence, and he thinks that the Abolitionists will give up as soon as they find out that the Government troops are called out.

The dispatch from President Pierce requires the Governor to exhaust all other resources before calling out the troops.

Atchison (Mo.) Squatter, alluding to the forgoing items of intelligence, says:

The true spirit of the Union is calculated to do more harm than good. No sensible man doubted for a moment, when the citizens of Lawrence set at defiance the laws of the Territory, as defined by the Legislature, that the Governor would be sustained by the General Government. In any way he would act, in sustaining and enforcing the laws of the Territory; and now that President Pierce has signified his readiness to order out U. S. troops, it would be more commendable on the part of the citizens of Missouri, not to interfere, but to call upon the proper authorities of the Territory, backed by the U. S. Government, enforce the laws! One hundred writers in the extra Sentinel to, would have the citizens of Missouri take the power out of the hands of the General Government, and enforce the laws of the Territory with their own bayonets, and take the power in their own hands. This is wrong, and is well calculated to engender a bitter feeling in the minds of the people of the Territory, when it is much better a half-hearty and good feeling should prevail.

We copy the following extract from a dispatch from L. J. Sharp, of Lafayette County, to the Express office, and published in the Extra:

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1855.

We have just arrived here, and find the excitement high. The President has ordered the troops out. We will drive into camp to-morrow night. Two artillery from Ohio will pass through here to-night, and will go with us to-morrow.

The attack will be made Thursday or Friday. Our party number about 900, and by to-morrow night we will number 1,100. Lafayette has done more than her duty, and will come off first best.

While I write (in Telegraph Office) a dispatch is read from Kansas, saying: "Fight will come off Thursday." It is reported here that some of the Jackson men have deserted, (about 40.) Lafayette deserves credit, and I feel proud to hail from there. No one knows where the thing will end, or when we will get through. My information is derived from Woodson, Deems, Dr. Mears, and the telegraph operator, Mr. Gallaher.

Jackson has not done her duty, and Lafayette will go it on her own hook, and will make the best show of any County, (if they don't fight,) though I think they are the best "plank."

Our party have arrested two of the leaders of the rebellion party, a Mr. Fearmor, and another man at Atchison, who had in his possession papers showing that they intended setting fire to and burning Atchison to ashes. They had to send to Weston to get a guard for the town. Things are hot, and we will not leave until they quiet down. L. J. SHARP.

Such conduct on the part of our citizens, right in the face of the dispatch from the President, ordering the troops to the aid of Gov. SHANNON, should the exigencies of the case require it, is altogether wrong.

THE SUMNER TRAGEDY.

Preliminary Examination of the Accused—Great Excitement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The excitement as to the legal investigation into the circumstances of the death of WILLIAM SUMNER, is largely on the increase, and a much greater interest is manifested in the proceedings, inasmuch as the testimony against the accused parties is mainly to be furnished by relatives and intimate friends of the prisoners. The questionings continue to be very close, and the District-Attorney shows great anxiety to convict. Miss CORNISH, a sister of one of the prisoners, was yesterday evening called three times upon the stand, and as often had to be carried off in a "dead faint." The District-Attorney, however, has determined that her testimony shall be fully completed, she being depended upon as a main witness for his side.

The testimony of the medical men, given at a late hour last evening, made out a strong case for defence, all four of them agreeing that the probabilities were that death would not have ensued had not deceased been careless, and exposed himself to the inclement weather, which, with the exertions of two gunning excursions, brought on inflammation and caused death.

This morning Dr. BLAKE continued the testimony for the prosecution. He said, that being called to the house of Mrs. DALTON, he saw COBURN and DALTON, who said that they were going to chastise SUMNER for taking liberties with Mrs. DALTON. They also said that they would get him to the house if they could, but otherwise they would flog him wherever they found him. On the second time calling at the house he said three men rushed past him going down stairs, but he could not say who they were.

He saw no blow struck nor did he hear any subsequent noise as of fighting. COBURN and DALTON afterwards came into the room of Mrs. COBURN, when one of them stated in substance that they had flogged SUMNER; it was also stated that they used only their fists, and that after flogging him they end put him out by the back way, saying that he was not worthy to pass through a front door. He then had to get over a fence, there being no gate. They, or one of them, stated that they had not flogged him as severely as they had Mr. POMEROY, for, as being a younger man and not the prime mover in their improper intimacy, he did not deserve as much. Upon this the women remarked that it would have been better to cowhide them on the street, then COBURN or DALTON said that no weapons were used, and no serious injury had been done. He went to the house at 5¼ o'clock. On the cross-examination he said that the basement was above ground. He had no carriage, and expected to find no one in the house but the families. After I saw the men in the entry about five minutes, COBURN and DALTON returned to the room.

Dr. JACKSON was next called. He made the post-mortem. There was found extensive ulceration of the upper and back part of the throat, towards the nostrils; this was the result of an acute inflammation, and about the only appreciable disease that was found. The lining membrane of the throat generally and of the windpipe was probably a little inflamed; the glands of the neck upon the left side and towards the upper part were inflamed, but this was a secondary affection, and dependent upon the inflammation of the parts within. There was an old bruise below the left eye; a little extravasated blood, and to a very small extent beneath the scalp, and the organs generally were more or less congested. Externally, there was much lividity, but not such as would have been produced by violence; and there was no appearance of injury having been done to any part of the body excepting the head.

There was nothing unusual about the head, excepting in the increase of the quantity of blood about the small vessels of the brain. Its pleura showed marks of old pleurisy, and his windpipe showed an old tubercular disease; the stomach was in a state of ecchymosis; the liver, intestines and kidneys were found healthy, as were the parts not mentioned; the genital organs and dependent parts were particularly livid, but this did not show external violence. He considered that death resulted from inflammation, and had he not known the history of the case he should not have thought that violence had anything to do with the death. There were no marks of violence about the body. A question by the District-Attorney, as to the opinion of the Doctor as to the cause of death, he knowing the history of the case from hearsay, was objected to by the defence and argued at some length.

The charge of homicide cannot, it is thought, under any circumstances, be made out, it being clearly apparent that SUMNER would not have died had he not carelessly exposed himself under the idea of braving out the opinion of the public, which at that time was strong against him.

It has been stated, in New-York, that the females DALTON and COBURN were out, as usual, parading the streets. Such is untrue. They have both been closely confined to their homes ever since. The parties hooted at, on Washington Parade-ground, were two street-walkers who had been making rather too free with the black bottle. ARMAND.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Minister to London.

The Territorial Judges of Kansas.

PROSPECTS FOR SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Senator TOUCEY is expected to receive the appointment as Minister to London, vice Mr. BUCHANAN.

EDWARD BUTLER, of Louisiana, was to-day confirmed as Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

The Judiciary Committee has reported favorably on the nominations of the Kansas Judges appointed during the recess of Congress, which were laid over for the discussion of the constitutional question of the Executive power to remove Territorial Judges.

Mr. FULLER's declaration, to-day, that he would vote against the proposition to restore the Missouri Compromise, of course destroys the possibility of his election as Speaker in any contingency. It is understood that he will withdraw to-morrow.

HAVEN and WHITNEY both voted for FULLER to-day, notwithstanding his declaration. WHITNEY has evidently forgotten the ultra Anti-Nebraska resolutions which he advocated in the New-York Legislature.

It is stated that HAVEN will support BANKS to-morrow.

Another effort will be made to-morrow to get a continuous session until the organization is effected. A night session would undoubtedly make a Speaker.

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XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

Mr. CLAYTON presented memorials praying for indemnity for French spoliations prior to 1800. He proposed only to say now, that he should call up the subject and address the Senate on it. The President's veto message was received last session so late as to render it impossible for him to discuss it fully. He believed the single idea upon which the whole of the message was predicated was an error of fact. It proceeded on the ground that claimants were paid under the treaty of Louisiana in 1803, but the records in the State Department show not the fact. He would discuss the subject fully at a future day.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

Messrs. HUNTINGTON and CHITTENDEN presented memorials from Naval Officers, complaining of the action of the Naval Retiring Board.

Mr. JOHNS, of Tenn., submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the proceedings of that Board, and for the evidence on which they acted.

Mr. CLAYTON thought the subject should not be discussed in an open session.

The resolution was then laid over, and after an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

THE PLURALITY PROPOSITION.

Mr. THOMPSON withdrew his resolution providing for the election of a Speaker by plurality, as members desire a further vote this week, but said he would renew the proposition to-day or to-morrow.

THE DEBATE OF YESTERDAY.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said there were some things mentioned in the discussion yesterday, which might create a disposition, on his part, to reply—particularly to Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, who would read out of the American organization every member of this body who has not come here with a padlock on his tongue. This discussion he regarded as premature, but he was willing to meet the gentleman, agreeing with him, as he did, on the material points of Americanism, on the one hand, and the unbroken phalanx of the advocates of the Nebraska bill, on the other.

He desired to throw no obstacles in the way of an organization and hoped the Clerk would proceed to call the roll.

CRIES—"Call the roll—call the roll."

THE VOTING RESUMED.

The House then proceeded to vote, but before the result was announced Mr. McMULLEN inquired whether it was in order to move a call of the House.

Some gentlemen were absent now, thinking the time would be occupied in debate. He did not know whether the last vote elected a Speaker or not.

The Clerk said, "No election this vote."

The following was the result:

Banks	103	Fuller	87
Richardson	73	Letcher	9

Messrs. Jewett, Williams, Orr, and Foster, one each.

MORE EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. BARCLAY explained his position, replying to his colleague.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he had never had the slightest sympathy with the Free-Soil heresy. He and his party friends regard it as they do the "Rosinante of Cervantes"—namely: a long, lean, miserable jackass of a horse. [Laughter.] In the last canvass *he was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri* line, because he believed agitating the question involved a mere abstraction. If a bill was introduced to restore the line, he would be found in a solemn column with the Democrats voting against it.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pa., asked his colleague whether he was not elected as an Anti-Nebraska man.

Mr. BARCLAY replied, he was regularly nominated as the Democratic candidate, and was opposed as much to the restoration of the Missouri line as to repeal, because the latter gave occasion for agitation to break down the Democratic Party and damage the Union.

Mr. WHITNEY explained, and defended the legitimate principles of the American Party at the North.

Mr. TRAFTON wished to refer to some other points laid down at the North. [Holding in his hand the Platform of the American Party of Massachusetts.]

Mr. WHITNEY inquired whether that was the Platform of bolters, or of the legitimate party.

Mr. TRAFTON replied that the question was one difficult to answer, because gentlemen and it differ [illegible]

Mr. WARNER, in the Platform of the Party which elected Governor CLARKE the second time, or that of the party voting for BANKS?

Mr. TRAFTON—In the Resolves of the Assembly of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Maine and other Northern States.

Mr. WARNER said that Platform belonged to the Free-Soil Party of Massachusetts which had rallied falsely under the banner of the American Party. He asserted, as his solemn conviction, that the South no more desired the violation of the public faith in the repeal of the Missouri line than the North. It was forced indirectly on the better judgment of the South, and the result is the agitation of the Slavery question throughout the Union.

A RECONSTRUCTION AS NOW RUN UPSETS BY MAJORITY.

In conclusion he (WARNER) submitted a resolution to the House to elect a Speaker by ballot.

THE RECONSTRUCTED RESOLVE.

The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 103 to 7.

Mr. CAMPBELL then congratulated the country upon this consummation of the secret principle relied on by the Know-Nothings.

MR. FULLER'S POSITION.

Mr. FULLER, of Penn., explained his position as being opposed to the further agitation of the slavery question. If he had been in the last Congress he would have opposed the territorial legislation, but he would not now vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and would admit Kansas with [illegible] slavery. He was in favor of [illegible] people of Kansas.

[illegible] had known this before, he [illegible] right hand to wither before [illegible]

Mr. WHITNEY—saying that [illegible] Washington in New-York, was [illegible] Free-Sollers would not have [illegible] election of Orr, if it had not [illegible] from the Democracy.

[illegible] explained their positions. [illegible] and HARRY expressed themselves [illegible] the position of Mr. FULLER. [illegible] from the views expressed by [illegible], consequently he should vote [illegible].

[illegible], defended the American Party [illegible] upon the Free-Sollers.

[illegible] during the debate—[illegible] were applauded some missed.

[illegible] meeting as follows:

[illegible] Fuller..... 87
[illegible] Scattering..... 9

[illegible], 113. Adjourned.

[illegible] Supreme Court.

[illegible], Wednesday, Dec. 19.

[illegible] boyd, plaintiff, vs. Levi Pumpelly.

Justice [illegible] delivered the opinion of the Court, [illegible] judgment of the Circuit Court of the District [illegible], with costs, and remanding the [illegible] directions to award a writ of *restitution to the* [illegible].

No. 9. [illegible], plaintiffs in Error, vs. The Board of Directors [illegible] of the St. Louis Public Schools. [illegible] continued by Mr. Geier for defendant, and [illegible] for the plaintiff.

[illegible] Loss of the Steamship [illegible].

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The *Ocmulgee* [illegible] was wrecked on Little Bahama Bank, twenty [illegible] northeast of the western point of Matanzas [illegible]. She struck with a tremendous crash, and [illegible] immediately. The boats were lowered, and a raft constructed in case it should [illegible] necessary to desert the ship before relief came. A boat was sent to Sandy Cay, 40 miles distant, and returned on the 9th with the wrecking schooner *Defiance*, which took off a portion of the passengers, and carried them to Nassau. The remainder of the passengers, with Captain GRAY and the crew, afterwards chartered the brigantine *Alma* to convey them and the mails to their destination. Observations were taken during the day that the accident occurred, and soundings were taken up to the time of striking. It is supposed that the setting in of a strong southeasterly current caused the disaster.

Reported Termination of the Difficulties in Kansas.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

A dispatch from Independence, of the 18th inst., says: "The trouble at Lawrence, Kansas, has been settled, by the people promising to deliver up offenders, obey the laws of the Territory, recognize the Governor as such, and conduct themselves in the future as law-abiding people. They refused, however, to deliver their arms. The volunteers from Missouri have been disbanded and returned home. Col. CUMMINGS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, arrived at Council Bluffs yesterday, from the Black Fest Country, where he concluded treaties with several tribes of Indians."

Messrs. Coburn and Dalton to be tried for Murder.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The examination of Messrs. COBURN and DALTON was finished this afternoon, and resulted in the accused being committed for trial on the charge of murder.

As the investigation was merely preliminary, to the action of the Grand Jury, no testimony was introduced for the defence.

Justice CURTIS briefly reviewed the case, and held that the principal cause of young SUMNER's illness and death, as shown by the medical testimony introduced, was from blows and injuries, and that the other testimony implicated the prisoners as inflicting the violence.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The ship *Ontario*, from Boston for Charleston, S. C., was fallen in with off Nantucket, on Monday, dismasted in a gale on the 9th inst. She was taken in tow by the steamer *City of New-York*, from Boston for Philadelphia, and carried to Newport yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

As the schooner *H. and H. Goulds*, of Orleans, Mass., was coming up the river, MARTIN FINLEY, a sailor, fell overboard, and was drowned. Captain GOULD leaped into a boat to save him, but the boat swamped, and he also was drowned.

The Asia at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The steamship *Asia* arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be dispatched in the early train to-morrow—due in New-York about 5 P. M.

Our files of English papers contain nothing of importance not embraced in the dispatch from Halifax.

Departure of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning with 110 passengers for Liverpool and eight for Halifax. PARAN STEVENS, of the Revere House, goes out as bearer of dispatches to London. The *America* takes out $808,000 in specie.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The steamship Florida arrived here from New-York at 10 o'clock last night, with all on board well.

Arrival of the James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The U. S. Mail steamship *James Adger* arrived here from New-York at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

We have received no mail this forenoon south of Charleston.

Appointments for Junior Exhibition at Yale.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1855.

The appointments for Junior Exhibition are looked for with considerable anxiety by the members of the Junior Class as well as by their friends, inasmuch as they are the indices of the scholarship of the respective individuals. The following are the fortunate individuals in the Junior Class:

Philosophical Orations.—L. Holbrook, Greek Oration; Wilder Smith, Latin Oration; Cyrus Northrop, D. G. Porter.

English Orations.—H. S. De Forest, C. S. Gray, J. M. Haines, G. A. Nolen.

Orations.—R. T. Aller, L. Bradner, J. P. Buckland, F. A. Butler, J. A. Christoran, J. C. Day, C. Tucker, J. Hearnstaes, V. Hickox, J. W. Hubbell, J. G. Jackson, J. McCoy, A. B. Merwin, M. Tyler.

Dissertations.—E. H. Brown, J. S. Burnet, W. E. Dexter, B. J. Douglass, A. T. Galt, L. P. Green, A. Hunt, E. S. Huntington, W. H. Savary, A. H. Strong, H. D. Wells.

First Disputes.—O. P. Avery Garden, C. S. Blackman, E. W. Blake, J. T. Croxton, C. B. Dye, H. G. Pratt, L. E. Matson, S. C. M. Seymour.

Second Disputes.—J. C. Bradish, D. F. Forrest, E. T. Fuller, L. D. Hodge, E. Jaain, F. C. Jones, N. C. Perkins, D. E. Frohlet, L. S. Trowbridge, N. Willey.

Third Disputes.—M. N. Chamberlin, J. R. Cone, D. R. Dodge, J. P. Palmer, G. Pratt, H. M. Seely, J. L. Smith, G. M. Woodruff.

First Colloquy.—H. M. Dutton, R. J. Evans, H. W. Hitchcock, S. P. Learned, J. T. Lovewell, D. B. Lyles, E. L. Porter.

Second Colloquy.—D. D. Baldwin, E. Barrows, S. D. Doan, H. L. Fowler, J. Grinwold, S. H. Hyde, J. Marshall, E. F. Sandys, W. A. Thompson.

WATERSHING.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—We understand some postmasters are in doubt whether, under the new law requiring prepayment of all letters to places within the United States, letters addressed to members of Congress may go without being prepaid. The meaning, of course, is, that all such letters should be duly dispatched, as the franking privilege remains unchanged.—Union.

MEETING OF DROVERS,

Dealers in Live Stock Aroused and in Earnest.

RAILROAD MONOPOLIES DENOUNCED.

Cattle Brokers to be Annihilated.

A General Convention of Dealers in Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine, was called, for last evening, at Tammany Hall. At the hour designated for the meeting, some one hundred persons were convened. The meeting organized by calling Mr. CHAS. J. WARDEN, of the firm of VAN BRUNT & WARDEN, of New-York, to the Chair, and appointment of Mr. J. H. MILES as Secretary. The call for the meeting was first read by the President. It was somewhat lengthy, mainly setting forth that it was the intent of those assembled to effect a reduction from the present high rates charged for transportation of their stock from the West to the East, with improvement of general facilities for shipping and proper respect shown by the railroads to their rights and interests;—further, to abolish the order of cattle brokers;—to patronize the lines of railroad adopting a uniform tariff of rates for the ensuing year, and to select an organ that will impartially report the sales of cattle, sheep and hogs, "and not the probable price the owners and cattle brokers think they will bring, made up the day before, or the morning of the day of the market," as is alleged to be the case with the reports of "Reporter of the New-York Tribune," which are designated in the call as "*interested and infamously false.*"

Following the reading of the call, the Chairman, in his remarks, adverted to the sudden and unannounced change of rates for transportation of stock recently adopted by the railroads leading to the City. The scale of prices, he insisted, was most grievous, and showed no uniformity whatever. The most inferior accommodations were, besides, afforded those having charge of stock in transit. He considered it time they should show resistance to the wrong and abuses they were subjected to. This was imperative, he urged, on their part, or else the railroad corporations would never abate their charges. He advised united and decided action, and were such action to be taken and adhered to he had no doubt the railroads would make a reduction in their rates.

Mr. A. C. BELAIR, of Columbus, Ohio, a member of the Committee appointed at a meeting of drovers, held at that place on the 6th inst., read the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Railroad Companies having control of the different roads leading from the West to the City of New-York, by unjust combinations among themselves, regardless of the rights of those directly interested in the shipment of stock over their respective roads, in all matters and laws of mercantile comity, and in violation of all the common principles that should prevail among those having commercial intercourse with each other, have repeatedly and without due notice, advanced their tariff of rates for transportation of live stock over their respective routes; thus depriving those engaged in the purchase and shipment of stock over their roads from the West to the East, of all the data by which to regulate their purchases before the time arrives when they have the assurance of the stability of the price charged for transportation. And, whereas, their tariff of rates have been advanced to prices unsalled for by the expenses attending the transportation of cattle, which if persisted in, and the standard is again at operation, without regard to the interests and rights of the owners, is, we believe, the certain ruin of the City of New-York, by establishing a system of credit between consumers and the butchers, have driven the owners of stock out of the market, and will break up the present system of supplying the city with beef; and, whereas, the present high rates charged by other lines of railroads for the transportation of live stock over their respective routes, and the refusal of the railroads to receive stock for transportation, except at their own prices, and at such times as suits their own convenience, is unjust, oppressive, and unknown to any other business

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, September 20, 1855.

THE SPEAKER MURDER TRIAL.

SECOND DAY.

A Mish Debate in Court—Is the Evidence of a Witness Admissible?

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder.

The trial of Samuel Sprague for the murder of Margaret Fyffe was continued in this Court yesterday. The case is one of considerable interest, and the Court-room was crowded throughout the day.

The District-Attorney opened the case to the jury, and called the following witnesses for the prosecution:

Mrs. Hare, a woman attending her, said she found Mrs. Fyffe in bed on the 29 day of July. I ordered it to be put down for the next day. I ordered her to be given some drink. I left the house at 10 o'clock. I returned at 11 o'clock. I found Mrs. Fyffe dead. I had been in the habit of attending her. I had been there about a week before her death. I had been there every day. I had been there on the day she died. I had been there about 10 o'clock. I found her dead when I returned. I had been there about 10 minutes when I left. I had been there about 10 minutes when I returned

Good Beer Plenty.

The bachelors balls will be worth patronizing during a few days to come. For many a week there has not been so large a supply of really good beeves in the cattle market yesterday. The number of bullocks (1,812) was not large, but what was present was of the best quality. The lambing is another of his arguments towards the manifest lowering of the standard of living of the working classes. Mr. Gibson's motion from the body of the party, by which he makes the temple of his article, that, London *Guardian*, have continued very long and elaborate. But no sooner has the subject been touched upon than the leading British journals have replied from the places of Australia, Edinburgh, *Westminster*, *Quarterly*, and the present time, in England, in everything relating to the Press, and all the great Reviews, have been occupied by Australian writers. Any one who is on terms of strong social and political fellowship with the great champion, Mr. Bright, and who is on terms of close and friendly intimacy with the leading statesmen of the party, by whose exertions Mr. Gibson's motion was made, will have the best opportunities of knowing the real state of the case. Mr. Bright, we believe, has not been in the habit of writing articles for

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
Sold by Druggists and Dealers.
Beware of Imitations.

PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, 112 FIFTH-AVE.
WAREROOMS, 112 FIFTH-AVE.
WAREROOMS, 112 FIFTH-AVE

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, December 20th 1856.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Councilmen met in the Board of Aldermen's room at the City Hall at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was called to order by President WOOD.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A communication was received from the Mayor, stating that he had appointed Mr. Alderman Cornell to fill the vacancy in the Board of Aldermen occasioned by the resignation of Alderman Hall.

Mr. Alderman CORNELL was then sworn in and took his seat